LITERATURE.

.THE HEART OF AFRICA.

A New Book of Travel and Adventure-The African Slave Trade-The Upper Nile Region-The Pygmies of Homer and Herodotus.

The Mesers. Harper have published, with much realth of illustration and typography, this famous sook of Dr. Schweinfurth. Within the past few years public attention has been almost irresistibly sted to the great mysterious "Heart of Africa." Several English and German exploring expeditions have kept our interest awake, and the sad fate of some of the bold African pioneers has clothed the desert interior with a elancholy interest. Just at this moment the African sphinx has demanded another sacrifice the greatest of them all. The missionary wanderer who was so miraculously found and aided by Stanley a few years ago, has been placed among England's greatest dead in Westminster Abbey. How much it is to be regretted that the great laborer refused to accompany Stanley back again to civilization, where he could have published the results of his nany years of travel and toll, and, perhaps, thrown some light on the purposes of his life! While the English were preparing to receive the corpse of their great traveller, the Germans—and the English, too, for that matter—were perusing the rich results of one of their younger race of Airican travellers, who, after three years of studies and derings in the "Heart of Africa," has returned in life and health to his friends. Dr. Georg Schweinfurth is, of course, well known already to eaders of the HERALD, but we think we can hardly do a greater act of justice to a famous traveller and to our own readers than by giving some account of these, two of the most valuable volumes of African travel ever published.

"THE HEART OF AFRICA."

In giving welcome to Dr. Schweinsurth's work on Airica we have to thank him for a conscientiously written book, full of rich ethnological, botanical and geographical material, well arrange nd elucidated. Dr. Schweinfurth is a scientific traveller. He does not rush across the country on hunting expeditions, but, after reaching countries and peoples previously known only to us from the legends of the slave dealers or the myths of antiquity, brings back with him rich collections and carefully made drawings of all that he has seen and done, imbuing us with the enthusiasm with which he is himself inspired. The result of Dr. Schweinfurth's travels, which lasted from 1868 to 1871, may be summed up as follows:-After spending several months on the shores of Red Sea during his first Airican journey, he followed, on his second, the course of the White Nile and the Bahr-el-Ghazal, through the countries of the Shillooks, the Denks, the Bongo, the Niam-Niams-once fabled as tailed men-to the capital of King Munza, the monarch of the Monbuttos. This was the extent of his journey, between the second and third parallels of north latitude, though he gained valuable and curious information while there respecting a race pygmies called the akka, dwelling still further south of King Munza's dominions. His discovery of the pygmies, who were previously thought to the ancient poets, is his greatest ethnological reit. He was unfortunately unable, chiefly from a lack of funds and by reason that a war broke out between the traders and the natives, to accomplish his purpose of visiting the lands beyond Monbutto nos, which are in sight of the hills bounding the Mwootan or Albert Nyauxa. Had he this he would have come to the point reached by Livingstone. His nearest approach to the English traveller's field was over miles. Dr. Schweinfurth's observations led him to the conclusion that the Lualaba does not flow into the Nile, as Livingstone had supposed, but into the southern section of rivers. Crossing the western watershed of the Nile and arriving at the point where the Luciaba must come if it fews northward at all, and not into the Nyanza, he found thd Welle, the Keebaty, the Gadda and all the streams of the land flowing to the west, and probably to the Shary—proving the existence of a separate river system, and not the continued channel

THE EXPLORER'S LIFE. Winwood Reade prefaces the English translation of the work with a brief introduction. From this we learn that Dr. Schweinfurth was born at Riga. in the year 1836, and was the son of a merchant. studied at Heidelberg and Berlin, where he graduated as doctor of philosophy. Always intensely devoted to the study of botany, his mind In 1860 the botanical collections of Baron Von Barmin, who found his-death in the Nile, were taken to Germany, and young Schweinfurth was entrusted with the task of arranging them. From these dry corpses he gained enthusiasm for African travel and research. In 1863 years botanizing in the Nile Delta, along the shores of the Red Sea, the Highlands of Abyssin ia, and about Khartoom. Returning to Germany with his magnificent botanical collections, he submitted to the botanical exploration of the equatorial districts to the west of the Nile. After the death of Alexander von Humboldt the "Humboldt Institution of Natural Philosophy and Traveis" had been called into life, the object of which was to promote scien tific travel. The Royal Academy had the power of deciding on the undertaking, and Dr. Schweinfurth received as donation the accumulated lunds of the institution during the past five years.

SCHWEINFURTH'S RECENT EXPLORATIONS. In 1868 he again landed in Egypt. We follow him to his arrival at Khartoom, where he made his arrangements, aided by the Governor General, to travel in the company of an ivory trader named Chattas, a Coptic Christian. In fact, Ghattas was made responsible for the Doctor's safe conduct and return. One of the richest sources of ivory for the Khartoom merchants is the country of the Niam-Niams, and to this Ghattas was going. Thither, too, went Schweinfurth, via the Bahr-el-Ghazal, or Gazelle River. This river is on pretty well known ground, but tertaining account of the voyage, his descriptions of scenery and peoples upon the shores. Memories of beautiful Alexandra Tinné are called up all along the route. Among the treacherous Shillooks it was where she, tiring of the monotony of the voyage, would ride on the shore through their villages, when the people clapped their 'hands and cried :- "See! she is the daughter of the Sultan !" Arriving in the Meschera, or landing place, a sojourn of eighteen days was made until the arrival of Ghattas' second boat, when the land journey commenced for the principal seriba of Ghattasfor this trader owned half a dozen trading headquarters hereabouts and in various parts of the northern Bongo country. In the principal and seribas Schweinfurth spent some onths botanising, sketching and gathering information and making excursions. To the Bongos he devotes a very interesting chapter. Making the friendship of a trader, Aboo Sammet, Dr. Schweinfurth determined to proceed with his retinue to the country of the Niam-Niams. Proceeding then through the Mittoo country he arrived finally among this interesting and curious ple—one of the catef ethnological objects of his

NIAM-NIAMS AND MONBUTTOS. The Niam-Niams occupy the country between the fourth and sixth degrees of northern latitude. They were long reputed to be adorned by nature with tails, but this is simply an elegant artificial appendage. The most interesting portion of Dr. nweinfurth's book is undoubtedly that devoted to his sojourn at the court of King Munza of the Monbuttos, to whom we are introduced on many interesting occasions. The Doctor's method of making his collection is instructive. "Bring your ons." says he to the Monbuttos, "and the produce of your handicraft, your ornaments and tools, and I will give you beautiful things in return; bring the fruits of your forests, and the leaves of of the names." The result has been in favor of

the trees on which they grow; bring the skins and akula of animals, but above all bring the human skulls that remain over from your meals; they are of no use to you. Bring them and I wil give you copper in exchange." But the Doctor's trouble about human skulls was that he could find very few entire, having been amashed in to get at the brains—a Monmost pronounced cannibals. They carry on warfare with neighboring and less intellectual tribes for the purpose of capturing human flesh. When they have made a successful raid they drive their prisoners before them, without remorse, as butchers would drive sheep to the shambles, and these are only reserved to fall victims on a later to their horrible and sickening greediness. The Doctor adds that during his residence at Munza's court, there was a rumor current that a little child was sacrificed every day for the by seeing human flesh in all places and at all times, in the pot over the fire, or limbs suspended in the open air to dry or over the embers for the purpose of being smoked. The result of this horrid custom was that Dr. Schweinfurth obtained a rich collection of skulls, which are now in the possession of the Anatomical Museum at Berlin Nevertheless Schweinfurth considers the Mon "a noble race of men-men who display a certain natural pride and are endowed with an intellect and judgment such as few natives of the African wilderness can boast." The chapters devoted to the Monbuttos are illustrated with pic tures of their weapons, utensils, huts, skulls, and almost everything curious or interesting belonging to them.

THE PABLED PYGMIES OF HOMER AND HERODOTUS It was while residing at King Munza's court that Dr. Schweinfurth first saw a specimen of the tabled dwarfs, the Akka, who reside to the south of King Munza's capital. The traveller's mind had been excited on the subject of "pygmies" all along the voyage of the Upper Nile and the Gazelle. The Nubian boatmen declared to him of the existence far south of the Niam-Niams of a race of dwarfs three feet in height, and who wore beards so long that they reached to their knees. Then he recalled the mention made of "pygmies" by Homer, in his "Illad."

To warmer seas the cranes embodied fly. With noise and order, through the midway sky; To pygmy nations wounds and death they bring, And all the war descends upon the wing.

Herodotus speaks of them and more distinctly Aristotle:—"The cranes fly to the lakes above Egypt, from which flows the Nile; there dwell the pygmies, and this is no fable, but the pure truth: there, just as we are told, do men and horses, or diminutive size, dwell in caves." Dwarfs had repeatedly been seen in the capacity of buffoons fools at the various Niam Niam courts, Speke had became acquainted with one at the Court of Kamrasi, but no one believed that whole series of tribes, whose average height was far below an average, did really exist in Central Africa Schweinfurth found such a court fool, or buffoon attached to Munza's residence. He found his heighth to be four feet ten inches, which he as sumed to be the average beight of his race. After awhile, when the little people got over their timidity, several others came to see the traveller, and let themselves be measured and examined. Th Monbutto army appears to include a corps of these little warriors. One day an expedition returned to King Munza's residence, and besides the reguiar soldiers a corps of armed pygmies helped to bear in the trophies. "Toward sunset," says Dr. Schweinfurth, "I was passing along the extensive village, on my return to my quarters, when just as I reached the wide open space in front of the royal halls I found myself surrounded by what I conject tured must be a crowd of impudent boys, who received me with a sort of bravado fight. They pointed their arrows toward me and behaved gen erally in a manner at which I could not help feeling somewhat irritated. as it betokened unwar rantable liberty and intentional disrespect. My apprehension was soon corrected by the Niam-Niam people about me. 'They are Tikketikke (Akka).' said they; 'you imagine they are boys, but in truth they are men; nay, men that can fight." Next morning, when the Doctor sought up the dwarfs they had gone and he saw them no more. He obtained possession of one akks and brought him as far as Khartoom, where he died from too good living. The portrait of the Doctor's protege shows a head whose facial angle is little better than that of a chimpanzee. Unfortunately for ethnological science Dr. Schweinfurth was unabl to penetrate further southwards. Had he gone on, who knows but that he would have discovered others and still more interesting specimens of humanity-perhaps those wonderful people "who use their feet for umbrellas," or those curious subjects who "eat their fathers and curse the sun." May be he could have found the "missing link" that is wanting to establish our relationship with the ape, aithough the Akkas are near enough for our comcoame attracted to Africa in a curious manner. fort. God preserve the world from newer discovnot wounded. Dr. Schweinfurth says that the Akkas and the other pygmy tribes like the Bushmen of South Africa, are the scattered remains of an aboriginal population now becoming extinct Dr. Schweinfurth sees many points of resemblance between the Akkas and the Bushmen of South Airica and other dwarf tribes as bearing out this

> A DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION. Dr. Schweimfurth's return journey then commences. It was with a sad and heavy heart that he began retracing his steps toward the north. A comparatively short journey would (he says) have brought him to the sources of the "three great rivers of the west, the only streams that are absolutely closed to our geographical knowledge—th Benwe, the Ogawai and the Congo." ... "Distant as I was, hardly more than 450 miles from the limit that had been reached by Livingstone, could discern, as I fondly imagined, from Munza's residence, a path clearly open toward the southwest which would conduct me to the Congo and to the States of the mighty Mwata Yanvo. It appeared to me to be a path that, once explored, would solve the remaining problems of the eart of Airica as decidedly as the sword of Alexander severed the Gordian knot; and now, just when there was only one more district to be traversed, and that not larger than what we had siready passed since leaving the Gazelle, to be obliged to shandon further progress and to leave the mysterious secrets still unravelled was a hard ship to which it was impossible patiently to submit." Though it would have been difficult for a trading caravan to travel further than the limits of King Munza's dominions, Dr. Schweinfurth sees no obstacle in the way of any single traveller proceeding uphindered down the Welle, as far as Baghirmy, since the population are all well disposed as regards the white man. We regret with the Doctor that his purposes were here thwarted. Yet we are thankful to him for the mass of valuable information he has brought us, but can hardly imagine how his work could have been more interesting even had he not lost quantities of notes and drawings and collections in a confiagration at one of Shatta's settlements, that consumed all his manuscripts, journals and records, in comparison with which the loss of all the effects in my hut appeared utterly insignificant, though they were the burdens of a hundred bearers. Speaking of the fire, he says :- "As the sun sank low we began to make a search for anything that might have been spared amidst the still glowing embers of the huts, I had saved little beyond my life. As I stood gazing upon the piles of ashes I could not help reckon ing up the accumulation of my labors which had there, beneath them all, been buried in this hap less destiny. All the produce of my recent jour ney; all the entomological collection that I made with such constant interest; all the examples of native industry, which I had procured with so much care; all my registers of meteorologi cal events, which had been kept day by day and without interruption ever since my first departure from Suskin, and in which I had inscribed some 17,000 barometrical observations; all my journals. with their detailed narrative of the transactions of 825 days; all my elaborate measurements of the bodies of the natives, which I had been at so much pains and expense to induce them to permit; all my vocabularies, which it had been such a tedious business to compile; everything, in the course

of a single hour, everything was gone, the plunder

making Dr. Schweinfurth's book a popular one, to-

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE We would like to give Dr. Schweinfurth's opinons about African slavery and his suggestions for preventing the system, but space formids. In brief

1. Egypt not having the power to suppress the slave trade, the country be placed under an administration formed on the European principle and to appoint Europeans to fill the highest posts. 2. To appoint commissioners of slaves, who should travel about the provinces and keep watch dpon all the highways of the slave trade. They should be invested with the fullest authority and rank above the local officials; should have power of arresting slave dealers, releasing slaves and re-

turning them to their homes. 3. To place the negro countries which suffer most from the slave trade under the protection of European governments by founding States expressly for their defence.

4. To introduce a Chinese immigration into the Mahometan countries of Africa, of which the population gives little attention to agriculture. Dr. Schweinfurth does not entertain a very high opinion of the Khedive's ability or willingness to co-operate in preventing the siave trade. So much has of late been said on this subject, however, that we forbear to discuss the subject at length. We have for the present, we imagine, given enough to show the high character of Dr. Schweinfurth's work, and earnestly recommend all persons interested in Africa and its peoples to read it. The work of the quiet, painstaking, enthusiastic German scientist and traveller will be

tive even in an English dress. *The Heart of Africa: Three years' travels and adventures in the unexplored regions of Central Africa, from 1808 to 1871. By Dr. G. Schweitfurth. Translated by Elien E. Brewer. With an introduction by Winwoode Reade. In two volumes. With maps and woodcut illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1874.

found a most entertaining and instructive narra-

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Grand Council of Philanthropists at Stafford House, England-Livingstone's Missionary Ideas Vindicated-Mr. H. M. Stanley's Plan,

LONDON, May 12, 1874. By kind permission of the Dake and Duchess of Sutherland a meeting was held at Stafford House this evening to consider the question of the East issued in the name of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. Those invited assembled in the spacious hall, the stairway and gallery lined by adies and gentlemen numbering probably about Among those present were Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton; Mr. A. Arnold, editor of the Boho; Hon. A. Kennard, M. P.: Mr. W. McArthur, M. P.: Mr. Edwin Arnold, editor of the Daily Telegraph; Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bart.; Rev. Dr. Moffat, D. D.; Cantain Sir John Glover, Right Hon, W. E. Forster M. P.; Sir Bartle Frere, the Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, Henry M. Stanley, Venerable Arch-deacon Bickersteth, Dean of Westminster; Rev. Rorace Waller, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Rev. Canon Conway, the Dean of Canterbury, Rev. J. Davies, Secretary Evangelical Alliance; the recently created Duke of Westminster, Mr. M. J. Stewart, M. P.; Mr. E. Jenkins, M. P. (Ginx's Baby); The O'Donoghue, M. P.; Sir F. Arthur, Rajah Brooke, Count Gurdoboni Visconti, the Bishop of Ripon, Mr. J. W. Pease, M. P.; Mr. W. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, M. P.; Lord and Lady Dynevor, Mr. W. J. Charley, M. P.; the Bishop of Peterboro (the eloquent Dr. Magee), Mr. J. Holms, M. P. for Hackney, the borough which also returns Professor Pawcett; Sir Walter Sterling, Lady Dakin, Count Beust and many other persons of note. Not only was the hall filed with ladies and gentlemen, but every step of the magnificent staircase was occupled, and the landings at the top were also crowded with the elite of London society. Everybody of note was there, and long before the time for commencing a long string of carriages were waiting outside to put down their distinguished occupants. THE CHAIRMAN.

His Screne Highness the Duke of Teck, who presided, is a tall, handsome, dark man, with a heavy black mustache, and his English is decidedly foreign. It is difficult at times where I sit below im in the hall even to hear his voice, as he stands half way up the staircase; but a sentence or two comes down plainly as he asks "our sympathy for our suffering African brethren" and begs us to do all in our power to help to put down an evil "which it was evident was only scotched, not killed." THE SPRECHES.

The next speaker is announced as Sir John Glover, whom we remember as the Captain Glover whose exploits on the Gold Coast have made his name familiar to every Englishman. He his distinguished services. In any ordinary Eng-

lish assembly he would have been received with ringing cheers, but this aristocratic meeting only showed its appreciation of his merits by a soft murmur, broken here and there by the murmur, broken here and there by the clapping of kid gloved hands. A stout, broad built, red faced man is the African hero, and, like another great general who by the African campaign has added yet other laurels to the many he had won before, Sir Garnet Wolseley, he is a better fighter than sceaker. In proof of the good effect of settled government in Africa he quotes us a number of statistics as to the trade of the port of Lagos. We listen a few minutes to innumerable figures about cotton and palm oil and exports and imports.

SIR BABTLE FRENC'S RESOLUTION.

Then, suddenly, Sir John gives place to Sir Bartle Frere, who is one of the "great guns" of the meeting. He moved the first resolution, which I give as a specimen of English composition:—

That the final suppression of the slave trade should be

That the final suppression of the slave trade should be an object of deepest importance to all civilized nations, and the slave trade still existing on the East Coast of Airlea is not only ruinous to the country itself, but is entrely opposed to the fortunes and interests of all civilized countries, preventing, as it does the introduction and spread of Christianty and civilization and the development of lawful commerce.

As Sir Bartle speaks, one, begins to understand.

threig opposed to the fortunes and there's so I all civilted contries, preventing, as it does, the infroduction
and spread of Carissianity and civilization and the devolopment of lawful commerce.

As Sir Bartle speaks one begins to understand
how it was the Suitan of Zanzibar gave way, and
at last signed a treaty he had at first refused to
look at. He was simply talked down. His voice is
low, and as he goes on, with a number of interminable details about the differences between the
East Coast, where the slave trade exists, and the
West, where it has been suppressed, his audience
evidently grows weary, and an old lady next me
makes frantic efforts to keep awake, which are
also a faliure; but when he turns from a subject of
which his hearers generally know nothing and
begins to explain why kingland should take the
suppression of this trame firmly in hand we
are again interested. "It is England's duty," he
says, "first because she did much in the old times
past to increase the slave trade, if she did not
first start it. For this she must now do penance." Further, "she has swept the pirates from
those seas, who themseives made the slave trade
almost impossible, and she is bound—and the
paradox is amusing—to take their place." Then
we have a few words of apology for the much
abused potentate, the Suitan of Zanzbar, who,
like most other rulers, is tied down by precedent,
and when willing to do what is right is unable to
do so because of the customs of his forefathers.
However, at Sir Battle Frere's listigation, he has
broken the chain and we are asked to take care
that he is allowed no more to fall back into his gid
ways.

AUSTRIAN AND ITALIAN OPINION.

ways.

AUSTRIAN AND ITALIAN OPINION.

Count Beust, the Austrian Minister, follows, speaking English which no one could make out, and his colleague, Chevalier Cadonia, the Italian, About a dozen people in the place know the language, and the rest make ludicrous efforts to induce their neighbors to suppose that they also are accomplished linguists. He makes a long speech, init of fine sounding words and soft, liquid accents; but what it all meant I confess I have not the slightest idea, although it was pleasant to sit and listen to him.

ENGLISH SUPPORT.

slightest idea, although it was pleasant to sit and listen to him.

ENGLISH SUPPORT.

Mr. W. C. Forster, the Education Minister in the late government and the "conservative member for Bradford," as he was recently described, follows, in a breezy, vigorous style, which is a pleasant change. He insists strongly that whatever government is in power, the policy of the nation as regards the slave trade is the same—that it must be put down. That is the opinion of the nation at large, and no single British taxpayer, he ceclares, will mind the extra expense.

APPROVAL OF THE CHURCH.

Right Rev. Dr. Magee, the Bishop of Peterborough, proposes another resolution expressing a hope that the proceeding pursued on the western coast of Africa will be also adopted on the east, for he evidently thinks the great work of evangelization must be carried on among the liberated slaves after the plan of Sterra Leone.

LIVINGSTONE'S REPERSENTATIVE.

Dr. Moffatt, Livingstone's Representative.

br. Moffatt, Livingstone's father-in-law-a venerable old man, with a long, white beard-who has worked, he tells us, for fifty-three years in the

OUNTY, Says a few words,
MR. H. M. STANLEY'S SPEECH AND CURE.
Then his Royal Highness calls up Mr. H. M.

Stanley, who was previously chatting quietly with two ladies next him, one of whom, I think—I could not see distinctly—was the Baroness Burdett Coutta. Other speakers had dealt in somewhat vague generalities but he took a different line, and at once read out his plan for stopping the trade at once. Short and sharp is his remedy. He would have every trader entering the country bound over in a heavy penalty not to deal in sisves. He would have every man convicted on the evidence of three respectable persons of slave dealing heavily fined, and he would have every captain of a siaver tried by a court composed of all the officers of the ship or ships which captured him, the Consul General at its head, and if "found guitty summarily hung."

This seemed thoroughly to meet the approval of the meeting, and elicited what one must call "found applause." Further, Mr. Stanley would have trading stations on Lake Nyassa, sinpported by a society to be founded for the purpose in England.

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

or a society to be founded for the purpose in England.

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

The Duke of Sutherland, our host, a blud, bearded Englishman, evidently much more at home on the deck of a yachs than on the platform, read some brief remarks, in which he defended the Khedive of Egypt from the charge of supineness in the matter, declaring that he "does all in his power to put the slave trade down."

The Duke of Sutherland proposes a vote of thanks to Prince of Teck, who responds by gracefully thanking the Duke for his kindness in receiving the company, and then the audience breaks up and wanders away to look at the magnificent pictures and statuary, the fine old china and marqueterie work, for which Stafford House is so celebrated.

NEW YORK CITY.

An unknown man, supposed to be a German, about thirty-seven years of age, and dressed in black pants and plaid shirt, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the river from pier 41 North River. His body was recovered shortly afterward and sent to the Morgue.

Coroner Croker was requested to hold an inquest yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, upon Aaron Block, aged forty-five years, a commission mer-chant, lately residing at No. 21 Canton street, Brooklyn, who died from injuries received about three weeks ago by being thrown out of a wagon.

Detective Dunn arrested Emil Eisman yesterday and locked him up at the Central Office. He is charged with stealing a watch and chain valued at \$400, the property of a member of a variety company that performed on Saturalay night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The prisoner will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court this morning.

Detective O'Connor, of the Eleventh precinct, found a box, yesterday, containing a quantity of human bones, in the basement of No. 639 Sixth street. They were sent to the Morgue, and are supposed to belong to some surgeon in the neigh-borhood, who was using them for anatomical studies.

BROOKLYN.

At an early hour vesterday morning a lighter. aden with jute in bales, filled with water and sunk at her moorings, in front of the Empire atores. A portion of the cargo was saved by the police.

Mrs. Susan Everett, M. D., commences a course of lectures this afternoon in the Strong place Baptist church. Subject—"Better Health for Women and Children." The lecture to-day will be

Charles Goetez, forty years of age, residing at No. 195 Atlantic avenue, was run over by a grocery cart on Fulton avenue last Saturday night and fatally injured. The driver, Charles Ayres, was arrested and locked up. The injured man was removed to the City Hospital.

A post-mortem examination was made yesterday on the body of Captain Jeremiah Smith, of the schooner Port au Platte, who died while on the voyage to Point Hayti on Thursday last, about seventy-five miles outside of Sandy Hook. Death resulted from apoplexy, and a coroner's jury ren-dered a verdict in accordance.

The Germans of the City of Churches have made most extensive preparations for the observance of Pfingst Monday. On Saturday they applied to the Commissioners of Police for permission to parade commissioners of Folice for permission on Sunday and receive the New Haven German societies, who were expected to arrive from that city. The police authorities declined to grant the desired privilege, and the delegation then waited on Mayor Runter, who granted their request.

LONG ISLAND.

Pfingsten, or the beginning of the Whitsuntied festival, was, as usual, generally observed by the German population on the island. The m trains on all the railroads were crowded, and trains on all the railroads were crowded, and especially on the Sonth Side road, where a large amount of extra rolling stock was brought into requisition to accommodate excursionists visiting Bressau and other polats on the line. To-day there will be a special observance of Whit Monday at Breslau, in which the Liederkranz and Arion societies will take prominent part.

road goes into effect to-day. There will be an addisional number of trains to Rockaway, as well as increased facilities of travel on the main line and the other branches. The summer arrangement of onday, when there will be a monday, when there will be adultonal as well as earlier and later trains, the last train from New York leaving the depot, at the foot of South Eighth street, Williamsburg, at half-past seven o'clock P. M. The number of Sunday trains will also be increased, it being the purpose of the manage-ment to run special trains.

Right Rev. John Laughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn, has authorized a mission to be held at St. Joseph's church, Hewlett station, on the Rockaway Beach and Valley Stream branch of the Long Island Railand Valley Stream branch of the Long Island Kall-road. The mission, which will be the first ever held in that section of the country, will be con-ducted by one of the Redemptorist Fathers of Third street, New York, and will commence on Trinity Sanday and terminate on the Feast of Cor-pus Christi, the Thursday following. The Rev J. Dorris, pastor of St. Joseph's, anticipates a num-ber of city visitors, who will have an excellent op-portunity to go on a religious retreat in the quiet of the country.

NEW JERSEY.

The Hudson county Lungtic Asylum, at Snake Hill, is to be enlarged.

ome a law there are 800 children in the Fourth district of Jersey City alone for whom there is no school accommodation.

An affort will be made at the next session of the Legislature to have a bill passed providing for the erection of a State Prison at Snake Hill, Hudson county. The convict labor in the quarries would soon liquidate the investment.

The new Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hud son county are greatly embarrassed on account of the legacy of extravagance bequeathed them by the late Board. The investigation which is being made by the committee on the Penitentiary has thus far elicited some facts which will startle the tuxpayers when published.

The Eric Railway Company having been pre vented from laying a horse car track for their new line through Jersey City, their counsel have been instructed to apply to the courts at once. Super-intendent Brown went to Newark on Saturday for the purpose of having an injunction applied for to the Chancellor.

THE STAGE DRIVERS. No Stages to be Run To-day.

Yesterday there was a full and very enthusiastic neeting of the stage drivers at 216 East Fortyfirst street to hear the reports of the committees which were deputed on the Sunday previous to wait on the employers and notify them that the men refused to work at the old terms. The Chairnan called the meeting to order and after the minutes of the previous meeting were read the several committees through their chairmen reported that they had called upon the employers and represented to them the demand of the men. In each case the

to them the demand of the men. In each case the employers had refused to accede to the terms demanded of \$3 per diem.

On the strength of these reports the meeting passed a unanimous resolution that they would strike on Monday (to-day) and notifying the employers that the men considered they had given them nample warning of their intention. One exception was made in favor of the Fourteenth street line, because the men were not present at the meeting of the previous Sunday. They will be allowed to run two trips in the morning as the employers had not been apprised of the intention of striking. The meeting then adjourned.

The citizens of New York who travel by stages will, therefore, have to stop riding to-day, unless the employers should unexpectedly get extra men to-day at the old rates, which is not probable. Both sides seem to be determined. The drivers certainly are, as judged by their earnest manner and tone at yesterday's meeting.

BARBARIANS ON SHIPBOARD.

Judge Lynch Among the Furies-A Poor Hebrew Summarily Hanged on a Mississippi Steamboat by a Vigilance

[From the Memphis Appeal, May 12.] A few days ago the Appeal stated that Sam Bur-man, supposed to have stolen a lot of jewelry from a passenger on the steamer Clarksville, was swung up with a cord on the boat when near Helena. Burman, who lives at Louisville, Ky., yesterday and had Henry Powers, mate of the Clarksville arrested for attempting to hang him. The mate was acting captain of the steamer, and after Burman was awung up with the rope selzed a monkey-wrench and extorted a confession from him that he stole the jewelry and then threw it overboard. The captain, Henry Powers, stated to Justice Miller that he had no loubt but that Burman stole the jewelry, and that he ought to have hanged him, as there is no law in Arkansas, the theft having been committed within the jurisdiction of that State. Burman was put off the boat at a wood yard above Helena. Powers was required to give \$2,000 ball for his appear-

ance before Justice Miller, at one o'clock this atternoon. The man who lost the jeweiry is a Swede named Harrold Tignor.

Reisering to the above matter, Colonel A. H. Douglass, the attorney for young Burman, furnishes the following statement of lac.—It seems that a paragraph in reference to this affair appeared in a city paper under the caption, "Indge Lynce on the kiver; How Thieves Are Served by Texans," which does rank injustice to Samuel Burman, the victim of a summary process, which was applied by what is there termed "Texans," The reporter was no doubt imposed upon by the source from which he estimony presented before Justice R. B. Miler, before whom the boy was arragned. On Saturday Burman took passage as 25 followed that the age to the facts developed in the testimony presented before Justice R. B. Miler, before whom the boy was arragned. On Saturday Burman took passage as 27 followed that the fact the time that he had bearted fellow, consented to soccept in payment of his passage to Memphis.

On the way, and not far below Helens, a deck passenger claimed that he had lost some jeweiry, consisting of worn out gold trinkets, which be valued at \$500, and, without knowing who to charge with the larceny, if there was any, he pitched upon the boy Hurman, perhaps at the instigation of the real thief. Burman stoutly denied his gold. In a very short while the boat landed at the wharf at Heiena, and after again getting under headway the captain in command had the boy arrested, organized a lynch jury, and, it is said, played the double role of judge and captain, and after the worse than mockery of a trial condemned the poor boy to be hanged. They demanded of him a confession of guilt, which he stoutly refused, and tearfully persisted in declaring his ianocence. The captain, however, coolly ordered a gailows to be erected, and personally superintended the delectable job of execution. exclaiming, as is said, which we nope for he honor of humanity is unitrue:—Hang the was spain believed to head of the history was a s

bar of an outraged public opinion.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Speaking of this outrage the Ledger of yesterday, under the head of "Judge Lynch on the River," has the following article:—"On the last trip of the Clarksville from Little Rock to this city a deck passenger was robbed of \$460 in gold. When the boat arrived near Helena a vigilance committee was formed on board and a man named S. Burman, halling from Louisville, was arrested. He was regularly tried, and the testimony seemed to fasten guitt upon him. The jury senteticed him to be hanged unless he gave up the money. This he refused to do, denying all knowledge of the robbery.

A block and rope was rigged up and a number fused to do, denying all knowledge of the roobery. A block and rope was rigged up and a number of Texans on board took charge of the ceremony of strangulation. Burman was pulled up so that his toes touched the deck, and he remained suspended until ne became black in the lace; he was then lowered and interrogated. This time he said that he had thrown the gold overboard. The men determined to swing him again. Ere he left the deck he said, "Good by; send my body to Louisville," and he was swung up. Some persons on board prevailed on the vigilance committee to lower the prisoner. When so done he was unconscious, and it was with difficulty that he was restored to life. Burman was put ashore with his hands tied behind his back at a woodpile on an island some distance above Helena.

FATAL SHOOTING.

COLUMBIA, Pa., May 24, 1874. Julius L. Shuman, a member of the Peunsylvania Legislature, from Lancaster county, was shot and Legislature, from Lancaster county, was shot and mortally wounded by Jacob Wittmer, at Washing-ton, Lancaster county, last evening. Wittmer was intoxicated, and threatened to shoot his wife, when Shuman entered Wittmer's house and interfered. The ball entered his abdomen and lodged in his spine. The wound is considered mortal. Wittmer was arrested and jailed at Lancaster.

YACHTING NOTE.

Yacht Phantom, N. Y. Y. C., Mr. William Osgood, rom New London. passed Whitestone yesterday, en route for New York.

TROTTING AT BEACON PARK.

BOSTON, May 23, 1874. The spring meeting at Beacon Park, which was postponed from Thursday last on account of rain, was continued to-day. The weather was delightful and the attendance large. There was but one race on the original programme, but the race for 2:34 horses was taken from the closing day's pro-gramme, thus making a full afternoon's sport.

Purse \$400; for horses that had never beaten 2:29; mile neats, three in five, in harness.

2:29; mile neats, three in five, in harness.

G. H. Bailey's b. g. Sheppard Knapp, Jr. 2 1 1 1
Worcester's ch. s. Colonel Moulton 1 3 2 3
Dustin's br. g. Frank Paimer. 3 4 3 2
D. Bigley's ch. m. Fanny 4 2 4 4
Time, 2:31½—2:31—2:30—2:30
Colonel Moulton was the lavorite before the start, and after the first heat sold at large odds.

Purse \$250: for horses that had never beaten 2:34, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Beckler's ch. m. Flora Belle. 2 1 1 1
Carroll's br. m. Jobilee Lambert 1 2 2 2
Woodward's b. s. John Lambert 3 3 3 3 3
Mossier's bk. m. Bell Dean 4 4 4 dr 4
Time, 2:34—2:32½—2:30—2:32.

Six horses started of the eight entered.

TROTTING AND PACING IN CALIFORNIA.

3 1 2 1 1

to wagon. 3 1 2 1 1
D. Green's b. g. Prince Allen (trotter),
in harness.
T. McCiellan's b. g. Charley (trotter),
in harness. 2 2 3 2 2
Time, 1:49-1:56 x-1:50 x-1:49 x-1:50 x.

SALE OF FANCY CATTLE. The sale of Colonel King's Lyndale herd at

Chicago, Ill., on the 21st inst., realized \$128,000. An imported bull, the Second Duke of Hillburst, out of Duchess Ninety-seventh, by Sixth Duke of Geneva, tetched \$14.000. He was bought by George Robbins, of London, England, and will, it is supposed, be taken back to the land of his birth

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

A Hegro Servant Brains His Wife and Attempts to Burn the Remains-The Cremation Providentially Prevented.

LYNCHBURG, Va., May 19, 1874. Crime seems to increase among the colored race in proportion to the years of their emancipa-tion, and to-day I have to chronicle one of the most cold-blooded, deliberate and flendish murders by a "man and brother" that ever stained the annals of Virginia. About one mile and a half from the corporate limits of this city lives Mr. Frank T. Lee, in whose employment as servants were Rich. ard Coleman and his wife Jane. Of late, from all that can now be gathered, the marital relations of the couple were anything but happy or even agreeable. The green-eyed monster jealousy principally caused the domestic tribulations of Richard, added to which Jane, being rather positive and determined to do as she pleased, refused to surrender to her spouse and lord her monthly wages and other little financial perquisites that fell into her hands in the course of events. Such a state of Mairs soon produced great family discord, which finally culminated in a tragedy on Sunday night last. Supper time—say between eight and nine P. M .- had arrived in Mr. Lee's family, and Jane had cooked the meal, as was her wont. Her husband Richard was present in the kischen, and during the cooking process he repeatedly requested his wife not to go to church that night, as she had said she would. Probably Richard suspected that her main object in going to church was to meet some more favwould go; whereupon, exercising his authority as husband, he sternly forbade her to go. To this she answered defiantly, "I will go now, anyhow."

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED CREMATION. positively known, but in a few minutes a house girl named Syivia Cox came from the dining room to the kitchen after the last supply of biscuits for the supper table. When she had gone out Jane went up stairs to her room to dress for church. Richard followed her steathilly with an iron bar in his hand, and as soon as she had gained her room he was close behind her. He closed the door, and from the rear dealt his wife soveral terrific blows with the iron bar on the right temple, each blow crushing in the frontal bones, and any of them sufficient to cause death. The poor woman fell to the ground a corpie, but the fiend continued his blows on the left side of the head until he had administered folly seventeen and his victum's head had become a shapeless mass. One might think the murderer would have at once fied; but not so with kitchard. He was calculating deliberately and methodically, and, though within whispering distance of a number of people, he resolved to hide the evidence of his guilt beyond the possibility of a doubt by the commission of another terriole and heinous crime. Proceeding cautiously, he took the quitt off the bed in the room and quickly wrapped the body of his murdered which in it. He taen deposited it is the centre of the room on the floor, after which, with devilish cunning and ingenuity, he hastened to complete the terrible work of the night. Seizing the kerosene oil lamp, he quickly removed the portion of it through which the wick passed, and poured the fluid over the quilt which enveloped the murdered body of his which, which he keld in one hand, he set fire to the body, which, had it not been providentially discovered afterwards, would soon have been cremated without the ski of any scientific accompaniments. This concluded, the murderer closed the door and descended the stairs and hid to watch the success of his plans or await developments.

Shortly afterwards, probably about nine o'clock, when supper was over. Sylvia Cox, the house girl, came to the kinden, and to finding Jane there asce positively known, but in a few minutes a house girl named Sylvia Cox came from the dining room to the kitchen after the last supply of biscuits for

A SATURDAY NIGHT MURDER.

William Belfort Stabbed in a Street Quarrel.

At about ten o'clock on Saturday night a young friends in Moore street, Williamsburg. After remaining a short time he started down the street and on the way encountered two men, named Peter and John Kilnemer, father and son. An altercation took place and a struggle ensued, during which Beliort received a stab in the head at the hands of his assailants, who immediately ran away. The wounded man was picked up and carried into the house of a friend near by and a physician summoned, who dressed the wound of the insensible man, who remained in that condition until midnight, when he expired. Officer Charles Frost, of the Sixth precinct, upon being informed of what had occurred, at once made search for the assailants, and succeeded in finding them at their residence, No. 60 Moore street, and arrested the young man, John Klinemer. On the way to the station house the young man firmly denied having stabbed Beliort, and said if there was any cutting done it must have been done by his father. Another officer was sent after the elder Klinemer, but on searching the house it was found that he had made his escape, and up to a late hour last night he had not been captured. Yesterday morning br. Joseph Cremier inade a post-mortem examination of the body, and found a stab wound immediately over the left eye, penetrating into the brain three inches, and gave it as his opinion that death resulted from compression of the brain, produced by internal hemorrhage. the brain three inches, and gave it as his opinion that death resulted from compression of the brain, produced by internal hemorrhage.

Bellort, the murdered man, was twenty-two years of age, a coach driver. He resided with his parents at the corner of Debevoise and Morrel street, and was generally respected.

The prisoner, John Klimeiner, is twenty-two years of age, a laborer, and has a bad character.

A FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

The Wounded Man's Ante-mortem State-Coroner Croker was called to Bellevue Hospital

yesterday morning to take the ante-mortem statement of Thomas O'Connell. 'a young man twentysix years of age, residing at No. 557 West Thirtysecond street, who was shot in the left breast and fatally wounded by John Smarrigh, an Italian, in

second street, who was shot in the left breast and fatally wounded by John Smarrigh, an Italian, in the latter's saloon, No. 553 West Thirty-second street. O'Connell, who was rapidly sinking, made the following statement:—

Last night, between twelve and one o'clock, I was coming down Thirty-sixth street, soing toward my home in Thirty second street, with a man named James Shandley. While going down Tenth avenue Shandley said to me, 'Come, Tommy, the Italians are open let us go mand taxe a drink.' We went to Smarrigh's place ou Thirty-second street. Shandley asked the Italian for a drink, but the latter refused to give him any as Shandley said the had no money. I put my hand in my pocket and pulled out fifty cents and paid for two drinks, I then came out, leaving Shandley isside, and while I was talking to a man at the door Shandly called out for me to come in. I went in, and he said, "Tommy, have you so ten cents around your" I said, "Yes," and while I was putting my hand in my pocket to get the ten cents the bartender pulled out a revelver from a drawer and shot me. I said, "Shandley, I'm shot." I don't know whether Shandley had any quarrel with him when I was at the door or not. The man who shot me was the proprietor of an Italiah soarching house on Thirty-second street, the man and I cannon say I never had any quarrel with the man and I cannon say I never had any quarrel with the man and I cannon say I never had any quarrel with the man and I cannon say I never had any quarrel with the man and I cannon say I never had not question to be trying if it was in good order or not. I had only taken four glasses of beer during the whole evening. I had shove, take the revolver out of the dawner and shout me. I saw him shoot of the same revolver a couple of times in the evening as I was coming from work, he appeared to be trying if it was in good order or not. I had only taken four glasses of beer during the whole evening. I had sworn against whiskey. I have known the Italian since last September. I served about seve

PIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1874. Early this morning the sash and planing mill of Hazei & Co., corner Eighth street and Girard avenue, was totally destroyed by fire, with a large Stock of lumber and valuable machinery. Loss 25,000 to \$30,000; insured for \$10,000 in the Fire Association of Philadelphia and Lycoming Mutual.